The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information as will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 26, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

Him I love who aspires to the impossible.—Goethe.

WHOLE NO. 831. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1927. VOL. 16, NO. 52.

Carpenters Win 11-Months' Strike; Defeat Powerful Anti-Union Group

San Francisco, March 12.—A 11-months' carpenters' strike against the anti-union shop has ended by an agreement between these workers and the Builders' Exchange and the Industrial Association. The agreement provides that "all parties hereto pledge themselves to the practice and principle of adjusting disputes between employers and employes over hours and wages by conferences to the end that strikes and lockouts may be avoided."

The Industrial Association will "suspend" its permit system, and no longer will contractors be compelled to prove to these anti-unionists that they do not employ union labor before they are permitted to purchase building material.

The unionists agree to close their material and lumber yards and sell the equipment. These yards were started by the strikers in retaliation against the permit system.

The settlement is a defeat for these interests that would establish the anti-union shop in this industry. The issue was clear cut—the unions asked for collective bargaining last April. The employers imported a crew of gunmen headed by the notorious "Black Jack" Jerome. These gangsters, often posing as union men, inaugurated their usual reign of terror, while their employers shouted for law and order. The permit system was declared "illegal and a violation of the State anti-trust law" by the city attorney, but the powerful financial and industrial interests behind the Industrial Association blocked prosecution.

The strike was one of the hardest contested in the history of the Pacific coast, and the workers' victory will be a lesson to employers who imagine they can still enforce individual bargaining and other anti-union conditions.

JUDGE IMPEACHED BY INDIANA SENATE

Indianapolis, March 12.—The State Senate has voted to impeach Judge Clarence W. Dearth of Muncie, whose autocratic use of his judicial powers has attracted nation-wide attention.

The articles of impeachment are based on allegations that the judge violated the Constitution of the United States by suppressing an edition of the Muncie Post-Dispatch, of which George R. Dale is editor.

The paper and its editor have been engaged in a long warfare. The latter was sentenced to jail for contempt of court. On appeal, the Indiana Supreme Court ruled that the truth of statements made by the editor is no defense. The case was carried to the United States Supreme Court, but was dismissed on a technicality.

Following this decision, Editor Dale renewed his attacks on Judge Dearth, and the latter, in true czaristic style, suppressed the paper. The editor moved into Ohio to get outside the jurisdiction of the court.

NO ONE CAUSE FOR CRIME; CRIMINAL TYPE IS A MYTH

New York, March 12.—There is no definite criminal type and no single cause or combination of causes for crime, is one of the major conclusions of a survey of offenders in the court of general sessions during 1925 and 1926.

More than 3,000 offenders were investigated by a large staff of trained workers, assisted by psychiatrists, psychologists and physicians who were assembled by the Catholic Charities Probation Bureau.

Edward J. Cooley, professor of criminology at Fordham University and chief probation officer of the magistrates courts of this city, directed the experiment, which was the most comprehensive of its kind yet attempted. The conclusions are embodied in a book by Professor Cooley, "Probation and Delinquency."

Each criminal was found to be highly individualized and to have become a criminal for a different combination of causes.

Yet crime, Professor Cooley shows, is primarily a problem of youth—neglected and untrained youth. Of the 4,953 offenders, 44 per cent were under 21 years of age and 63.3 per cent were less than 25. Almost half of the entire group came from broken homes.

The popular belief that most criminals are mentally defective is upset by Professor Cooley's data. Most of them are normal, while many feebleminded persons are law-abiding citizens.

It is the reaction of a personal individual to his particular environment that makes criminals, he concludes. The crime which he commits is seldom an isolated act brought about either by sudden impulse or by deliberate resolve to be a "bad man," but the result of a series of influences which gradually develop an overt act.

"Sentimentality, hysteria, blind rage or drastic punishment will not cure youthful delinquency," Professor Cooley writes.

"From the earliest childhood until adolescence, and even during the prenatal life, there should be woven about the individuals a network of helpful and constructive influences. All too frequently the blame for a delinquent career rests not on the individual as much as on society, which permitted the development of delinquent tendencies."

UNION WAGES WAR ON BOLSHEVY GROUP

New York, March 12.—The International Fur Workers' Union has dissolved the Communist-led Joint Board of Furriers, suspended its constituent locals and expelled 39 members of the union who have been directing the organizations along Communist lines. The joint board issued its own union books, thus, in effect establishing a dual union.

Members of the dissolved locals are instructed to pay no dues to any organization other than the provisional one that will be set up by the international union.

This action follows a report by a special A. F. of L. committee that investigated conditions in this union, on request of international officers. The committee is headed by A. F. of L. Vice President Woll. It was shown that at the fur workers' Boston convention Communist delegates received instructions from the Workers' (Communist) party in Chicago on what candidates to support in the election of officers.

LOS ANGELES CHURCHES INVITE ORGANIZED LABOR

Los Angeles, March 12.—Local clergymen are accepting the Central Labor Council's invitation that their pulpits be occupied on the Sunday during the next convention of the A. F. of L., which convenes in this city October 3 next.

DAUGHERTY ESCAPES; AIDED BY APPOINTEE

New York, March 12.—A Federal jury finds Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, guilty of conspiracy in connection with the return of alien property seized by the government. The jury split on the guilt of Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general. This is the second time the government has failed to secure a conviction in this case and the charge has been nolle prossed.

A peculiar feature of the trial was the testimony of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, a Daugherty appointee, as assistant attorney general of the United States.

An important link in the government's case was to show that Jess Smith, who committed suicide in Washington, and who handled money in connection with the alien property transfer, was intimately connected with Daugherty. While the government, through Director Harry Buckner, was attempting to prove this claim, Mrs. Willebrandt, also connected with the Department of Justice, came from Washington to deny the claim. She testified that Jess Smith was an errand boy who could not possibly represent Daugherty in such a large deal. She was unaware that the supposed "errand boy" had a private office in the Department of Justice. This was common knowledge and had been testified to by other witnesses at both trials.

WAGE PROBE REVEALS LOW RATES IS RULE

Chicago, March 12.—Earnings of unskilled and semi-skilled workers in this city range from $800 a year to $2,200, with the average less than $1,500, according to a survey made by Miss Leila Houghteling. The result of the study will be printed in the Social Service Review, published by the University of Chicago graduate school of social service administration.

The investigation included 467 families. In but 98 of these families was the income of the chief wage earner larger than the budget which had been decided upon as providing a fair living for a family in moderate circumstances. This amounted to 32.5 per cent of the whole. In 204 families, or 67.5 per cent, earnings were below the budget.

INTERNAL DISPUTE ENDED BY TWO UNIONS

Washington, March 12.—By a 4-to-1 vote the membership of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen's Union has amalgamation with the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers. The decision ends a 10-years' jurisdictional dispute.

District charters of steam shovelmen will be issued by the International Union of Steam Engineers. The international president and secretary-treasurer of the dredgemen's union will serve as representatives of the steam engineers' organization.

The agreement was signed by representatives of both interests. The chairman of the committee was W. R. Roberts, legislative representative of the A. F. of L.

"GOOD-MAN" RULERSHIP ALWAYS FAILS

Freedom and liberty are not figures of speech.

Trade unionism is not a creation. It is a development, just as other ideals take form.

Autocracy is a consoling philosophy—until it is applied. It appeals to those who refuse to think and who ignore the realities of life.

In practice, the alluring scheme has failed because it is inherent in man to abuse his authority.

It is the universal experience of mankind that no one can be trusted with uncontrolled power. Peoples of every age have paid a costly price for accepting the contrary view.

Trade unions are the natural protest against one-man rule, be it tyrannical or paternal. Men can not develop under either system.

There are trustful workers who are hopeful that their troubles will be solved by employers, just as another class of citizens cling to the discredited ideal of autocratic government, which they dilute by pleading for a "strong man."

Both views are against the experience of mankind. All governments are expressions of peoples' ideals of justice and their activity for that principle.

Fundamentally, peoples are governed by character, not by law. "Good man" rulership has always failed.

Man must help himself. If he depends on others he will pay for that trustfulness.

As this thought is diffused among workers, trade unionism will expand.

SHORTER HOURS WILL BENEFIT SOCIETY

By WILLIAM GREEN
President, American Federation of Labor

The shorter work day and the shorter work week are demanded by working people so that they may have opportunities for recuperation from the monotony and noise of continuous toil in mills, mines and workshops; for family and home life and activities; to develop the spiritual, intellectual and cultural part of human life.

Leisure and the opportunity to create leisure will create an environment conducive to good citizenship and this is a matter in which all good citizens are interested. Our national life, the perpetuation and security of our democratic government depend upon the high standard of our citizenship. Long hours of labor deadens the spiritual and intellectual part of human life and brings about a disregard and indifference to problems which vitally affect our social and political life.

We desire more opportunities for self-development, self-expression and intellectual advancement so that, as workers, we may play our part intelligently and constructively, in the civic and political affairs of the nation. We wish to contribute toward the development of better men and women, rather than to emphasize the accumulation of increasing wealth.

EQUITY COURTS SHOULD BE CHECKED

A. F. of L. (1925) Convention

Shall our legislative bodies be the source of all legislation or shall equity courts be permitted to take their places?

We are continually advised that the equity power of our courts was designed solely to protect property rights against invasion and there exists no remedy at law. We have been further advised that the law division of our courts was intended to conserve the rights of our citizens in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. With the passing of time our courts have constantly enlarged their concepts of protecting the rights of the individual arising from ownership of property.

Today equity courts ignore the division of rights into those things which have to do with the rights of persons to own property, and find no relation too remotely removed from rights to possess and enjoy property, to prevent them from exercising jurisdiction. As a result equity courts are exercising a dominance that will subordinate courts of law and those political principles which they represent. This tendency jeopardizes constitutional guarantees of freedom and choice of action. In addition, our legislatures have failed to provide adequate remedies at law in order to limit this power of equity courts.

The Constitution clearly indicates that the framers of the Constitution never intended to invest such vast powers in the American judiciary as are now exercised by equity courts.

The censorship of individual and collective conduct by dictum or decree of our equity courts is far more desirable than domination of an individual or mass conduct by mandate of a king, czar or kaiser.

Absolutism in our judicial system is not to be tolerated no more than absolutism in any other branch of our government.

ARMOURS MUST PAY $3,000,000 DAMAGES

Chicago, March 12.—The Armour Grain Company, subsidiary of Armour & Co., meat packers, was found guilty of fraud and conspiracy against the Farmers' Co-operative Grain Marketing Corporation by Edward Brown, banker, who sat as arbitrator in the dispute. The grain company was ordered to pay $3,000,000. It is alleged that J. Ogden Armour and other members of that family are the principal stockholders in the grain company.

The Armours and others organized the co-operative corporation to take control of the Chicago grain elevators out of the hands of private owners and put the farmers in direct control.

The loss the first year was $2,400,000 and the corporation went bankrupt and was dissolved. The venture was described as the greatest co-operative project ever launched "by American farmers."

The arbitrator found that the records of the Armour-owned elevators were juggled to show more grain than they contained. When these elevators were turned over to the co-operative corporations the Armours were credited with grain that did not exist.

The arbitrator also stated that samples of wheat taken from the Armour elevators by samplers of the Chicago Board of Trade and left in the testing room of the elevator over night were changed, so that samples of a better grade of wheat would be shown. It was agreed that the wheat held by the Armour Grain Company would be taken over by the co-operative corporation on the basis of the samples.

POORLY PAID GIRLS DRIVEN BACK TO WORK

New York, March 12.—Employers in the hosiery industry will pay a costly price for their defeat of a low-wage strike by girl employes, declared Abe Billikopf, impartial chairman of the men's clothing industry. The girls were out 18 weeks, but were forced to yield, despite every aid by trade unionists and a citizen's committee.

"Such a victory by the employers settles nothing; it increases bitterness; it removes no basic cause of trouble in the industry," Mr. Billikopf said. "Wages and work conditions are still submormal, according to official documents of the State Labor Department."

CONVICT-MADE SHOES FAVORED IN KANSAS

Topeka, Kans., March 12.—Legislators and penal authorities are discussing the establishment of a shoe factory in the Kansas State Reformatory. The shoes are to be sold to the public. Some of the convict-labor exploiters go so far as to advocate State-owned retail stores to sell the product.

DRESSMAKERS WIN

Philadelphia, March 12.—A strike of dressmakers in several shops, affiliated with Local No. 50 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and 58 of the inside dress manufacturers. The 44-hour week, instead of the present 48 to 50 hours, is agreed to. Work will be equally divided and a joint board has been set up to provide for arbitration in shops and to adjust complaints.

U. S. MERCHANT MARINE URGED; PEOPLE MUST BE "SHIP-MINDED"

Washington, March 12.—An American merchant marine, operated by the government, is favored by the Senate Committee on Commerce in a report presented at the closing hours of Congress.

The report states that a majority of the committee does not favor government ownership, but "at least for a considerable time," the committee believes, "the only way to secure an adequate merchant marine under our flag is through the government and that they are willing to sink their personal preferences to attain an object vital to the public good."

"It was estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury that because of our higher wages we pay $300,000,000 a year in increased charges from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000. These figures are estimates, they may be too high or too low, but no one can doubt the industrial conditions," the report states.

"Our people are lacking in one thing that is not pressed enough. We are not ship-minded. The people are our chief shipping competitor know the vital need of ships and are willing to make such personal sacrifice as may be necessary to have a merchant marine. They insist that the goods they import be carried in the ships of their flag and they see to it that the goods they import are carried in their ships. When our people get to the point where they follow this course, the problem of our merchant marine will be largely solved.

"We import and export billions of products. Of our overseas exports and imports our ships only carry about 24.89 per cent, and this is growing less year by year. If even 50 per cent of our imports and exports were carried in our ships, it would insure us a merchant marine reasonably adequate for our commerce and national security."

The committee makes the significant statement that the government owned ships "would tend to stifle propaganda against, and should stimulate a favorable attitude toward the development of an American merchant marine."

Other advantages of a government ship policy are:

"Its early enactment will save our shipyards from the danger of failure by assuring steady employment to them.

"It would make the government itself a bulwark and shield for the merchant marine, which may be too high or too low, but no one can doubt the industrial conditions," the report states.

"Our people are lacking in one thing that is not pressed enough. We are not ship-minded. The people are our chief shipping competitor know the vital need of ships and are willing to make such personal sacrifice as may be necessary to have a merchant marine. They insist that the goods they import be carried in the ships of their flag and they see to it that the goods they import are carried in their ships. When our people get to the point where they follow this course, the problem of our merchant marine will be largely solved.

"We import and export billions of products. Of our overseas exports and imports our ships only carry about 24.89 per cent, and this is growing less year by year. If even 50 per cent of our imports and exports were carried in our ships, it would insure us a merchant marine reasonably adequate for our commerce and national security."

The committee makes the significant statement that the government owned ships "would tend to stifle propaganda against, and should stimulate a favorable attitude toward the development of an American merchant marine."

Other advantages of a government ship policy are:

"Its early enactment will save our shipyards from the danger of failure by assuring steady employment to them.

"It would make the government itself a bulwark and shield for the merchant marine, which may be too high or too low, but no one can doubt the industrial conditions," the report states.

"Our people are lacking in one thing that is not pressed enough. We are not ship-minded. The people are our chief shipping competitor know the vital need of ships and are willing to make such personal sacrifice as may be necessary to have a merchant marine. They insist that the goods they import be carried in the ships of their flag and they see to it that the goods they import are carried in their ships. When our people get to the point where they follow this course, the problem of our merchant marine will be largely solved.

"We import and export billions of products. Of our overseas exports and

BIG PASSAIC STRIKE ENDS IN ALL MILLS

Passaic, N. J., March 12.—The final chapter in the Passaic textile strike was written when workers of the United Piece Dye Works at Lodi voted to end their strike and continue organization inside the mills. A citizens' committee that has been working for a settlement secured a promise from the mill management that there would be no discrimination.

The strike started more than one year ago, when several mills attempted to cut wages. The first settlement was effected in November at the Passaic Worsted Mills. This was followed by settlements with the big Botany and its subsidiary, the Garfield Worsted, and a week later by the Dundee Textile. Many thousand workers are impoverished as a small percentage have been called back to work on account of slow resumption of operations by the mills, which were badly crippled by the strike. The relief committee states that of 6,000 Botany strikers, but 1,200 are working.

Several locals of the United Textile Workers have been organized. More than 16,000 workers were originally involved, and 1,000 were arrested on all manner of pretexts. Practically none were convicted.

NORRIS PLAN FAILS TO END "LAME DUCKS"

Washington, March 12.—"Lame duck" legislation will continue because of the House failure to approve the Norris constitutional amendment abolishing the "short" session and assembling Congress each January 4 following the November elections. Congress would then continue until its business was finished. There would be no constitutional requirement to adjourn and no opportunity to filibuster. The Senate favored the amendment.

Under the present system, adopted in the days of stage coach and horse-back transportation, members of Congress do not take office until a year from the following December, or 13 months, after their election.

The "short" session of every Congress, which runs from December until March, invariably includes a large number of defeated members. These "lame ducks" are generally interested in securing comfortable Federal positions and often bend to the will of those in power.

The Senate that just adjourned contained 11 "lame ducks." They included Senator Ashurst of New York, Lenroot of Wisconsin, Weller of Maryland, Ernst of Kentucky, Cameron of Arizona, Harreld of Oklahoma, Means of Colorado, Pepper of Pennsylvania, Stewart of Iowa and Stanfield of Oregon. Senator Underwood, who also retires, refused to be a candidate for re-election.

House "lame ducks" totaled 43. They, together with the senatorial "lame ducks," have been passing legislation from the first Monday in December until March 4, 1927.

PASS WAGE ORDINANCE

Los Angeles, March 12.—The City Council, by a vote of 10 to 3, rejected Mayor Cryer's veto of a wage ordinance that raises wage rates for municipal employed craftsmen.

PLUMBERS RAISE WAGES

Portland, Maine, March 12.—The Plumbers' union has secured a new wage agreement. Rates are advanced to $11.12½ a day.

Klamath Falls, Ore., March 12.—Organized plumbers raised wages $1 a day after a week's strike. The new rate is $16. Work conditions are improved.

SHIPSTEAD'S INJUNCTION REMEDY WOULD TAKE POWER FROM JUDGES

Washington, March 12.—Senator Shipstead has introduced the shortest anti-injunction bill on record. It contains no legal verbiage or phrases. It smashes through to the core of the anti-injunction issue by taking from Federal courts the power to issue writs except to protect property or when there is no remedy at law. Property is clearly and tersely defined as anything that is "tangible and transferable."

Senator Shipstead prepared and introduced the bill just before Congress adjourned. He will explain and defend it during the summer months and will urge its passage in the next Congress, which convenes in December.

The bill would reinstate the injunction process, as originally intended, and is as follows:

"Equity courts shall have jurisdiction to protect property when there is no remedy at law, and for the purpose of determining such jurisdiction nothing shall be held to be property unless it is tangible and transferable."

Under the bill an injunction against any action covered by law could not be issued, as this power would be taken from the courts. Violations of law would come under courts of law, as continuously urged by organized labor.

That Congress has the right to take this power from Federal courts was clearly expressed by the United States Supreme Court on October 25 last, when it declared:

"It is well settled that the mere establishment of a Federal inferior court does not invest that court with all the judicial power of the United States as conferred in the second section of Article III, BUT ONLY THAT CONFERRED BY CONGRESS, PARTICULARLY ON THE PARTICULAR COURT.

"It must be limited territorially and in the classes of cases to be heard, AND THE MERE CREATION OF THE COURTS DOES NOT CONFER JURISDICTION, EXCEPT AS IT IS CONFERRED IN THE LAW OF ITS CREATION OR ITS AMENDMENTS."

The limitations of the jurisdiction of courts of equity so as to cover personal and police regulations," said Senator Shipstead, "has grown to such an extent that those who are employing their labor power in what in its broadest sense is called labor, and those who employ their labor power to do business, have come to live under the irresponsible autocratic power of equity courts. This is probably the most serious fact of our present political life. If it is necessary to go on it must inevitably change the whole judicial and political system of the United States.

"Remedy has been sought by control of the judicial power, but these acts have proved of no value. Redress from these grievances does not lay on that road. It will have to be found in restricting and limiting the jurisdiction of equity courts.

"For purely legitimate purposes, the equity power must be kept within proper limits, but within these limits the judicial power can not be limited without destroying the entire value of equity.

"When equity is permitted to enter the field of personal relations it is in the exclusive domain of law. The fiction that labor or labor power is or can be regarded as property is obsolete not only in our law but in our whole political system. To do business is to labor. There is no other. Labor there be, any purely physical labor. No one can claim to have seen any person either dead, feeble-minded or insane engaged at labor."

To sustain his claim that property differs from labor and to do business, Senator Shipstead quotes recognized legal authorities and standard dictionaries.

"The extension to which equity jurisdiction has gone," continued Senator Shipstead, "rests in the strange working of his right to equity before the law and of his right to be governed by law as distinguished from being governed by judicial discretion, which is another name for the absolutism of kings by divine right."

STATE UNIONS TO MEET

Lakeland, Fla., March 12.—The call for the annual convention of the Florida State Federation of Labor has been issued. The convention will be held in this city, starting Monday, April 4.

COAL MINERS HOPEFUL FOR WAGE ADJUSTMENT

Indianapolis, March 12.—Although the Central Competitive Field wage conference will probably not make peace at Miami failed, officials of the United Mine Workers are hopeful that understandings may be reached before the present contract expires on March 31.

In view of popular opposition to low wages, the miners are not ready to say that the coal operators will ask the public to support a wage-slashing program. This was advocated by Ohio and Pittsburgh operators, who made the astonishing suggestion that wages in the non-union fields of West Virginia and Kentucky be made the basis for wages in unionized fields.

"If the miners accepted West Virginia non-union wages as the standard for the entire industry it would necessarily mean reduction to start with," says the United Mine Workers' Journal. "Non-union operators would make further reductions the minute wages were reduced in the union fields. What would prevent it? Their men are helpless to protect themselves.

"A wage cut in West Virginia would mean another cut in Kentucky, Tennessee and so on in a continuous program of reduction after reduction, with no bottom in sight. There is no practical limit to wages in non-union mines."

While one section of the coal operators' group at the Miami conference urged wage cuts President Lewis and his associates proposed that a joint effort be made to stabilize the industry.

The miners favor present wages and a permanent body through which both sides could work out plans that will end the turmoil in mining and marketing coal.

HIGH COURT ANNULS TEXAS PRIMARY LAW

Washington, March 12.—The United States Supreme Court's annulment of the Texas "white primary law" may affect the ability of Senators-elect Vare of Pennsylvania and Smith of Illinois.

The decision is construed in some quarters as a vindication of the theory that the Federal government has jurisdiction in primary elections, despite a contrary judgment in the Newberry case. Vare-Smith partisans hold that the Federal government has no control over primary elections.

The Texas law that has been declared void provides:

"In no event shall a negro be eligible to participate in a Democratic party primary held in the State of Texas, and should a negro vote in the Democratic primary election such ballot shall be void and election officials are herein directed to throw out such ballot and not count the same."

TECHNICAL MEN TO MEET

Washington, March 12.—Technical men affiliated with A. F. of L. will hold their tenth annual convention in this city beginning Monday, April 25. The call is signed by C. L. Rosemund, president of the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions.

MUSCLE SHOALS INACTION

Washington, March 12.—All bills on Muscle Shoals pending before the House Military Affairs Committee were shelved for the next Congress.

STRONG FORCES BACK TURMOIL IN SENATE

Washington, March 12.—The closing session of the Senate in the Sixty-ninth Congress was marked by a filibuster that made it impossible to pass several important appropriation bills.

One group, headed by Senator Reed of Missouri, wanted the Senate to continue the "slush" committee that is investigating certain senatorial elections.

The purposes of opponents differed. One section feared that the administration party would lose control of the next Senate while a smaller group denied that the Senate has any right to go into a State and probe the manner in which citizens of that State elect a Senator.

Senator Blease of South Carolina, who opposed the Reed resolution, expressed the belief that in a speech before the South Carolina Legislature, following the Senate adjournment. He insisted that a State has the right to send whom it pleases to the United States Senate. The Senate also refused to seat a man who presents credentials signed by that State's officials, he declared. Then if fraud is proven, he should be rejected.

The State's rights theory seems to be weakened by the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in annulling the Texas "white primary" law. The court held that a primary is part of a senatorial election.

Senator Reed pleaded that both sides abandon the contest long enough to get appropriation bills through, under unanimous consent, but this was rejected.

As a result of the filibuster the agitation for Senate gag rules has been renewed. This is, in the main, publicity seeking. Under present rules the Senate can stop debate when two-thirds of the members are so inclined. This was done by the session just adjourned.

BRITISH UNIONISTS STILL FULL OF FIGHT

London, England, March 12.—Notwithstanding their disastrous general strike and the miners' strike, British trade unionists are rallying against the government's plan to weaken their movement by legislation.

The spirit of the workers was expressed by Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, who, in a public speech, that their attacks would be resisted by labor.

"We are not a trade unions," added Mr. Citrine, "say to the government, 'We are not afraid of your impending laws.' Go on with your legislation. You have forced it upon us and we will do our best to make it unworkable. Your legislation can stay on the statute book until the next labor government orders its repeal."

The trade union official urged workers to profit by two-years' experience and build up their industrial organizations.

WIRE MEN RAISE WAGES

San Francisco, March 12.—A wage increase of $1 has been secured by organized electrical workers employed by the municipal department of electricity. The new scale conforms with rates paid by private contractors.